

WEEKLY



MINER.

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THE MINER

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Navigation of the Colorado.

The Union, of San Diego, California, of February 1st, copies an article which we recently published in the MINER, on the above subject, agrees with our suggestion that Congress should appropriate sufficient funds to remove such obstructions as render portions of said river difficult of navigation, and then proceeds to speak of the country that is tributary to the Colorado.

In its comments, the Union did not forget to tell San Francisco that, owing to her inactivity and want of appreciation of the "Mississippi of the West," the trade of the vast country on both its sides was slowly but surely drifting to San Diego. It then says:

The Colorado rises in latitude 44 north, and flows into the Gulf of California; its whole length from its source is about 1,000 miles. Concerning the country through which it runs, it says: "The Colorado basin contains an aggregate of about 700,000 square miles, about one half of which is directly drained by this river and its affluents, and may properly be considered its natural and direct dependency for the transportation to the sea-board of supplies and passengers. Already (in 1868), it may be safely estimated, more than half a million people anxiously await the navigation of the river to the highest point practicable, to cheapen the supplies of food, machinery, agricultural implements, etc."

In 1850 Capt. Johnson, with a small steamer, succeeded in ascending the river to a point 300 miles above Fort Yuma, on 450 miles from the Gulf, and, soon after, Lieutenant Ives, in charge of a government exploring party, navigated the river with the little steamer "Explorer" as far as the Vegas Wash, near the confluence of the Virgin river, but, striking a rock, abandoned the expedition and returned.

An account of the trip of the steamer "Esmeralda," Capt. Trueworthy, to Calville, in 1864, is given, but, as the MINER has frequently alluded to this feat, we will now pass it, by stating that the place is about 600 miles from the mouth of the Colorado; 200 miles above Hardyville, and 350 miles south of Salt Lake City.

Some idea of the country tributary to the Colorado may be obtained from the description given by Capt. Trueworthy of the trip made by him and his crew, from Calville to Salt Lake along the line also adopted by the Utah Southern Railroad—a distance of 350 miles. "I found," he says, "a good wagon road, free from obstructions the year round. I passed through a continuous chain of towns and villages, forty-two in number, aggregating a population of upwards of 40,000 souls. The lands on the route are remarkable for their fertility; cotton of the finest staple flourishes under the genial climate. The scenery is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur. The towns are neatly and substantially built, and evidences of thrift and busy industry abound on every side. This section also possesses boundless mineral resources—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, salt, etc., are abundant."

The Territories.

In accordance with the suggestions of the President in his message and the desire of the Secretary of State, the Hon. Mr. McCormick has introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives, to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior:

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law, or by custom, exercised or performed by the Secretary of State.

The foregoing is from the National Republican, of Washington City, which paper also states that the President did not intend that his recent proclamation prohibiting Federal officers from holding state and municipal offices should apply to members of schools or educational boards and directors of public schools, and that, if necessary, he should so modify his proclamation as to exempt gentlemen holding those positions.

In Iowa, it costs five bushels of corn to get one bushel to market.

NEW MEXICO.

The Albuquerque Review, of January 26, says that the epidemic had reached its town and taken hold of some horses and mules.

The weather, so far, had been dry, and farmers were afraid of having to work through another dry year.

Commenting upon this state of affairs, the Review gives the following good advice, the like of which we have often given in the MINER, and which, we presume, is none the worse for that. Here is what it says:

Those most likely to suffer for want of water will be the people living in the mountains, who have to depend on the rainfall or upon small, uncertain mountain streams, and even these could readily in a great measure, their water supply by making tanks, or taking advantage of natural depressions or hollows and converting them into reservoirs. This could be done by the same united effort now applied to the making of aqueducts. Any practical farmer acquainted with the nature of the soil and the formation of the surface of ground will readily see the feasibility of this plan.

Major Crothers, special agent for the Moqui Indians, of this (Arizona) Territory, was in Albuquerque, and had given the Review favorable accounts concerning the Moqui. He also said that hunters of precious stones were numerous in the Fort Defiance country.

From Camp Grant.

The following items are gleaned from a private letter of date February 7th:

Captain Adam and company, of the 5th Cavalry, arrived at that post on the 3th, to rest and recruit themselves and horses.

There were, at the date of the letter, some three companies of troops at the head of Arizona cañon, and five companies at Mt. Graham. It was thought that a big scout was in contemplation.

Mr. Ross, recently of Camp Verde Indian reservation, had passed through Grant, on his way to the White Mountain Indian reservation. He started from Grant in company with the Indian mail carriers.

We regret to learn that Mr. Henry Hewitt, of this place, was quite sick, with fever, at Tucson.

We will let our correspondent tell of "one little Indian boy," upon whom kindness was thrown away. He says:

I took for Lieut. Ross back here every day. Before he left, he adopted a little Indian boy, one of those taken in the light Major Brown had with the Indians on Salt River. The boy was wounded in the back. The lieutenant left him with a friend of his. I think the friend treated him well. The day before yesterday, the little "cub" struck out to hunt his friends in the mountains. His wounds were healed up and his little belly well filled, and I don't suppose he could do good treatment any longer. He was of twelve years old, and Indian all over. A few days ago, I bought a bow and two arrows, without points, and gave them to him. The morning before he left, he wanted me to buy him two arrows with iron points to them. I could not see the point at the time. I see it now.

I think he was foolish for leaving. He couldn't have got with a better man than Lieut. Ross.

Concerning Army Officers.

We are indebted to our Delegate in Congress, R. C. McCormick, for a copy of the following bill, introduced by Mr. Colburn:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private in the army of the United States who is addicted to the intemperance use of intoxicating liquors or drugs shall be promoted.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to convene a board composed of three officers of the army to determine the facts that an officer is addicted to the intemperance use of intoxicating liquors or drugs, and, upon written request filed in his office, which board shall be authorized to act only after due notice to the party complained of, which notice shall be given by the said Secretary.

St. George, Utah.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake City News, writing from the above named city under date of January 15, says that spring was already opening there; that the town was growing; orchards multiplying; six schools running; and, last, but not least, Brigham Young was there, preaching and advising the people. St. George is not far from 250 miles northwest from Prescott, and much nearer the towns in Mohave county. It has telegraphic communication with points east and west, and we wish Brigham would extend his line this way.

The MINER has heretofore noticed the recent speech of Congressman B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, on his proposition to give soldiers of the war of 1812, of "rebel" proclivities, the pensions to which they are entitled, but of which partisan legislation has deprived them, and it now quotes, with pleasure, the following from a synopsis of Mr. Butler's speech, published in the San Francisco papers:

"He ended by hoping that the time was near when the New Orleans of 1812 would be remembered and the New Orleans of 1862 be forgotten. He was loudly applauded several times by the members, who gathered around him, and the Speaker made an effort to suppress the demonstration."

Some two months ago, a chief of the Pawnee Indians led his braves in the direction of the Sioux country, with the object of harvesting Sioux hair, but spotted Tail and his band got the drop on the Pawnees and raised the hair of several of them, besides capturing 75 of their ponies. And now, the Pawnees want Government to get them back their ponies. Nice people, these Indians.

The proposition to take a careful census of the Indian tribes is endorsed by a large majority of the members of Congress.—Exchange.

Perhaps our friend Vincent Colyer would like the job of interviewing and enumerating all hostile Apaches. If so, we are in favor of employing him to do so, well knowing that it would be certain death to him.

The Irish-Americans of San Francisco are making great preparations for celebrating next St. Patrick's day.

Crook's Report—Our Territory's Resources, &c.

Writing from the Vulture mine, in this country, under date of February 11, 1873, a gentleman who signs himself "S. B." gives vent to his ideas and feelings in the following letter:

It is with much satisfaction I have read, in your paper, the very able report of General Crook, and humbly trust that all good citizens of this, our highly favored country, will read and quietly digest its truthful contents. Let us hope that our able chief magistrate, on reading the same, will leave to General Crook's own good judgment the settlement of this Apache problem, withdrawing all Indian agents like General Howard, whose intentions may be honest, but who fail in judgment, knowing but little the character and tenacity of the murderous Apaches. This unlimited power delegated to our worthy General, a speedy settlement would be the result, and hundreds of worthy and industrious miners would come among us to develop the rich mineral wealth of our Territory, which is second to no other part of our country. This question once settled, and thousands of cattle, horses and sheep would roam over our valleys and hills. Will not our government recall all superficial agencies and entrust all to the good judgment of our able general, now in command? How poorly the sympathizing community know how to deal with this question. If they will not accept of the liberal offer made them of a comfortable home, food and clothing. Let General Crook have unlimited power to put the strong hand of the government upon them and compel them to submit.

Food speed the time when we can feel it is no longer unsafe for us to pass over our highways without having an eye to every bush, for the murderous Apache lying in wait to take the life of industrious miners. It is only a matter of time when the mineral wealth of Arizona will flow into the national Treasury. The climate cannot be surpassed. This question once settled and Arizona will soon be a large exporter of beef, mutton, sugar, wool and cotton. And it is only a matter of time when the shipments of bullion will not be surpassed by any other section of our country. Superior qualities of wheat, corn and barley are now grown in large quantities. Let the industrial farmer, herdsman and miner feel that they are secure from the murderous Apache, and prosperity will crown every industry.

Your able Journal has done much to set before the people the vast resources of our Territory, still in its infancy, and to create a general feeling of gold and silver are to be found in every section, and only await development. And a grazing country not surpassed. I trust the time is not far distant when peace and safety will reign triumphantly.

The Galaxy.

This New York magazine now comes to us as an exchange. The last number received has another paper from the pen of General Crook, detailing, in an able manner, the workings of the Indian Bureau, through its civil agents on the plains. Also, giving the history of Indian raids upon white settlers; combats with the soldiers, &c. In writing these series of articles General Crook is performing a noble work, and we hope they will have a tendency to destroy the morbid appetite of so-called humanitarians for "fat" Indian contracts.

The Galaxy is for sale at Kelly's news stand.

More Good Words for the Miner.

The Review, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been pleased to say:

The Arizona MINER entered upon its 10th volume on the 4th instant. It is greatly improved both in the quantity and quality of its reading matter, and is well calculated to give the people of our sister Territory. We wish it unbounded success.

Under date of Arizona City, Yuma county, January 26, 1873, one of the oldest and best of Arizona's pioneer citizens, says, in a letter, enclosing order and money for subscription for a new year:

I would not do without the MINER for any consideration, and, when I stop it, you may be certain it will be on account of having no money to pay for it.

Yuma County Mines, Arizona.

Our occasional correspondent, Dr. W. Bredemeyer, who has just returned from a professional visit to Arizona, gives us some extracts from his report on the Constantia mine, near Ehrenberg, Roberts' Station, Yuma county, Arizona, and a few general notes of the country which will be interesting to our readers.

The report on the Constantia mine will give an idea of the character of the mines in that section. Mr. Bredemeyer says: "The town of Ehrenberg is situated on the Colorado river, about 100 miles above Fort Yuma and about 300 miles from the mouth of the river, in Arizona. La Paz, at present, an uninhabited town, is situated about six miles above Ehrenberg, also on the Colorado river. From the neighborhood of La Paz, a solid range of primitive mountains runs from S. W. to N. E. almost parallel with the Colorado and to similar ranges east, separated by great plains from seven to fifteen miles wide. The first range consists of about eight miles north. In the middle of this range, east from La Paz, is a good and splendid plain leading to the great gold fields discovered in 1860, and ever since worked very successfully by dry washings, for the want of water. These placers begin about seven or nine miles from a town in Ferris' Gulch; from here they go easterly through various gulches to the pass. This gold is very fine in quality but coarse in appearance. I am told, that pieces from two and a half to three ounces were found here. The pass is small and narrow at first, but widens soon. The ranges north are principally granite and are the least auriferous range of this part. Those to the south are tapped with gneiss and primitive slates traversed by a great number of veins of argentiferous copper ores, consisting of sulphurets with a high percentage of silver and gold. The ground between the two ranges last spoken of, form a triangle of an area of ten miles of which the greater part is formed by low rolling hills of talcose and other slates, only broken at one point by quartz and porphyry, forming a peak. Around this peak appears large, solid quartz veins. All the rolling country is in fact full of large veins of auriferous quartz. At the foot of this mountain range, about twenty miles from Ehrenberg, are very large outcrops of very good gold-bearing quartz of great regularity, and deeply stained with oxide of iron."

The largest of these outcrops are the Constantia and Los Posos, from 8 to 24 feet in width and plainly visible for a distance of 3 miles; sometimes, after being plainly visible for 200 or 400 yards, disappearing for a short distance among the rolling hills, but always reappearing again. An immense quantity of quartz is in sight, showing gold everywhere. There is no place over the whole surrounding country, but that you can wash out gold.

The Constantia Lode.

Has a very good appearance, and is in reality a very valuable property. It is situated in California. It would advance to one of the first mines in the market. The Constantia is a regular, solid, rich vein. The gold is distributed through the whole vein, from southeast to northwest, and so also through the whole of the present explored depth of 105 feet. To the northwest the vein appears the richest.

There are places which assay over \$300 per ton, for a distance. The gold appears in two forms. In the ferruginous quartz it is very fine wherever the rock is broken. It appears coarse and solid, sometimes with pyrites of iron. A string of reddish earthy mass contains very fine gold in great quantities. Through the whole vein, wherever this reddish, earthy mass (decomposed pyrites) appears, the percentage of gold is the highest. In this mass the assays are from \$90 to \$300 per ton. In general, all over the vein the assays will give at my lowest estimation from \$25 to \$30 per ton.

Description of the Constantia Mine.

Commencing southeast 650 feet from the northwest boundary of the Constantia, we have shaft No. 6, driven and sunk on the vein 100 feet deep. From this shaft a drift runs north eight feet; 140 feet more southeast is a small shaft 22 feet deep, from which runs a drift southeast 25 feet long, which shows the vein in splendid condition, eight feet wide and containing a high percentage of gold. From this little shaft still farther southeast, 65 feet, is a shaft 90 feet deep. From this shaft at a depth of 35 feet a drift runs northwest seven feet, and 50 feet southeast to another shaft, 97 feet deep, and from this shaft still 75 feet farther southeast. In this shaft the hanging and foot walls are both very regular. The vein in this shaft is five feet wide. At the northwest end of the drift the vein is also five feet wide; crossing the 90 foot shaft to the southeast the vein widens to 11 feet; toward the 97 foot shaft the vein turns narrower and is at the southeast end of the drift only two feet wide. Through the whole drift its appearance is very good and shows free gold everywhere. Through the 90 foot shaft the vein widens from 34 to 11 feet.

Seventeen feet north northwest of the 97 foot shaft is a little shaft sunk, only three feet in diameter, for the purpose of hoisting ore from a surface drift, running 40 feet northwest, which is about 15 feet deep. Here, at the cross point of this little shaft with the surface drift, the vein disappears, but is found again 15 feet deeper from the drift and also 15 feet further southeast from the 97 foot shaft is another shaft 80 feet deep. Upon a depth of 50 feet in this shaft runs a drift of 32 feet southwest through the footwall and another drift 12 feet northwest, which strikes the vein one foot wide. The southwest drift stays in the slate six feet deeper from the shaft. The vein appears in the shaft two feet wide and reaches at the bottom of the shaft a width of six feet. This shaft is commenced in the headwall of the vein.

Nearly 600 feet further southeast from the 80 foot shaft is sunk a vertical shaft, belonging to the Los Posos mine, which strikes the vein 13 to 2 feet wide at a depth of about 40 feet. This shaft is 100 feet deep. The vein has a fall from 45° to 50°, but dips at a depth of about 60 feet in the 90 foot shaft suddenly, with a fall of about 75°. In my opinion, the disappearance of the vein in the little shaft is only a springing of the vein, as the vein appears again only 12 feet south of the drift as a large horizontal pointing out at its ends, and in the surface drift about 26 feet northwest of the little hoisting shaft, lies 24 feet of very rich gold-bearing quartz; not the whole 24 feet is quartz, but from the foot-wall eight feet of rich quartz, then four feet talcose slate and then again 12 feet quartz. Here the vein shows this string of a reddish, earthy mass of high percentage in gold, larger and richer than anywhere, and this is the same string that assays in the 90 foot shaft 10 or 15 feet below the surface, over \$300 in gold per ton.

The Country and Roads.

The whole area around the Constantia shows plainly a net of rich veins, parallel and crossing each other, giving a picture of a large tree laying down with a great number of branches. The whole valley is traversed by numerous little gulches, which are in many places fringed with a heavy growth of galleta and other grasses. The valley has also an abundance of ironwood, mesquite and palo-verde which, with the exception of the last, is excellent fuel for smelting or all metallurgical purposes. The roads from the mine to the mill (four miles) and thence to Ehrenberg (twenty miles) are in very good condition. The communication by steamer down the Colorado and from thence to San Francisco, also by stage from Ehrenberg to San Francisco via San Bernardino and Los Angeles is safe, regular, quick, and for the country, cheap. Material can be got just as easy and with nearly the same expense as at places in Nevada at some little distance from the railroad. The climate is healthy, and all though it is pretty hot in the summer (140°) it has no influence on the work. The main road of the Poso valley passes within four miles of the mine and one mile of the mill. I am certain that there are in the Poso valley two underground streams of water, one of which comes from New-water, 30 miles south of southeast from the Constantia. The pre-set well at the mill is 45 feet deep and has sufficient water to run ten stamps, two pans and settler, and for the use of the working people. The water is clean, healthy, and is free from salt. It has a nice temperature for the milling process. I am certain that there will be water enough to run a mill of 50 stamps through the whole year, and the Constantia is a mine that could and would supply a 100-stamp mill with sufficient ore at the rate of \$25 per ton.

There are here a number of miners who own valuable mines, and are only waiting for capital to start, and who would bring their ore to the Constantia mill, as it is situated in the most favorable part of the Poso valley.

Illinois farmers have formed clubs for the discussion of the question why they, as farmers, are so poor.

Old Age.

A singular bird, a garden without flowers, A river-bed dried up in thirty hours, A withered blossom on a withered bough, A flickering light that falls when needed most To warn the sailor from a treacherous coast, A thought that dies ere yet the fully born, A hope that glimmers like poppies 'midst the corn, Fair kine weeds that flourish in the sun, Fair moving hopes that fall ere day be done, Fair life, an evening fair, so rudely bright, Fair life, beloved of love, and youth's delight, At early dawn, how fresh thy face appears!— The twilight sees it faded ere we wake, Spring flowers are sweet, but Autumn's woods are dry, Spring birds are sweet, but Autumn's woods are dry, Spring thoughts that wake to deeds inspire no more, When the dull day, light fades along the shore, The low lullabied stream that bears so precious freight, The stopped and sapless oak stands desolate, And the hill fortress that defied the foe, Is crumbling fragments like the vale below. Yet is there golden beauty in decay, As Autumn's leaves outshine the leaves of May, The calm of evening with its rosy light, The starry silence of the wintry night, The stillness of repose when storms are o'er, And the sea murmurs on a peaceful shore, The drooping meadows of the past that make The old man young again for beauty's sake, The hope sublime that cheers the lonely road Which leads him gently to the hills of God.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARIZONA MINER.)
PHOENIX, Maricopa County, Arizona, February 14, 1873.

JUDGE TWEED

Arrived at home last evening, from attending to the duties of the supreme court.

With pleasure all lovers of order, in our town, will welcome him back, knowing him to be an impartial, efficient judge, who, in the discharge of his duties, is firm as well as kind, and does not permit his prejudices to bias his judgment on the bench, and who goes in for upholding the majesty of the law with a determination.

EVIL-MERODACH.

Your spicy correspondent, will pardon me if I correct a slight error in his letter, as published in the MINER of the 8th inst.

Don Juan Forster's (not Foster) ranch comprises an area of 32 leagues (nearly 20), nearly 300 square miles, and extends along the coast of California from San Luis Rey, in San Diego county, to San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, a distance of 30 miles, having an average width of 10 miles. This ranch alone is more than twice as large as the State of Rhode Island and nearly as large as Connecticut.

While complimenting the Don, he might have said something of the Don's lady, Dona Isadora Pico de Forster, a kinder and more sociable lady than whom, I never met.

KILLING NO MURDER.

Was the title of a pamphlet which, in the days of Cromwell, raised an immense excitement in England. That killing is no murder is demonstrated, in fact, in our country every day, and we are not excited the least bit. If a man, carelessly or wilfully, shoots off his pistol in the street, or if he even exhibits it, he is worried, dogged, tormented, fined, imprisoned, and must in costs. If, however, he shoots a fellow being, by accident or otherwise, he is a brave fellow and, as a matter of course, is petted and lionized.

ITEMS.

On Saturday last, R. McGregor, on a charge of manslaughter, for the killing of J. C. Ebert, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Two families moved into town during the week.

Thirty-five pupils are now attending the public school in Phoenix, with the prospect of an increase.

G. A. Wilson and B. F. Patterson each took a load of fruit trees over to the Gila, which they disposed of for a good price.

No Tucson mail this week, and the community on the tip of excitement to hear from the capital.

A smart rain on Sunday night obviated the necessity for irrigation for some time, though rough on those who were plowing.

General Carr was in town on Saturday en route to McDowell.

The sheriff has raised the license on dance-houses from \$5 to \$10 per night. New trees have been set out around the plaza, in place of the old ones, the most of which died last summer for want of care.

Sheriff Hays is preparing to go after a man against whom there are strong proofs of being implicated in the Griffin murder. It is to be hoped that the board of supervisors will offer some reward for the apprehension and conviction of the diabolical perpetrator of that fiendish act. I believe the governor has a standing reward for all such cases.

M. Peralta, who was in town during the week, left to-day for Ehrenberg.

MORE SHOOTING.

A man named Shoemaker was shot and killed by — Page, the late justice of the peace at Florence. Have not heard the particulars.

THE COUNCIL.

Fearing lest your town would be jealous of Phoenix, have passed a bill to locate the capital permanently at Prescott. Should the House concur, you have it, sure enough.

SHIPMENTS.

J. Lynch came in from Ehrenberg with five loads of merchandise for J. Goldwater & Bro., and left for California. Barnett & Block received lumber from Prescott by their ox and mule trains. Bos.

D. M. Bishop & Co. have favored the MINER with a copy of "The San Francisco Semi-Annual Trades Guide and Merchants' Directory"—a very useful book of about 120 pages. Like all of our old friend Bishop's printing, the guide is a thing of beauty.

The Missouri Republican, of January 16th, gives its own history, during the past fifty years, and an account of the celebration of its 50th anniversary, which was participated in by leading citizens of all shades of politics.

Mr. Kendall, M. C. from Nevada, is working with a will to induce government to prospect for artesian water in Nevada and Utah. A little of that sort of prospecting is needed in Arizona.

Business & Professional Cards.

J. R. MCCONNELL, A. J. KING,
McConnell & King
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Downey's Block,
Main Street, Los Angeles, California.
Will practice in all the Courts of Arizona, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

JOHN A. RUSH,
Attorney at Law,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Will practice in all the Courts of Arizona, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

C. W. C. ROWELL,
Attorney at Law,
Arizona City, A. T.
Will attend to legal business in all the Courts of the Territory, and Supreme Court of the United States. ap3001

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory, and Supreme Court of the United States. ap3002

H. H. CARTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory. ap3003

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
and
United States Deputy Surveyor.
Prescott, Arizona.

THOMAS CORDIS,
U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue.
Office East side of Plaza, Prescott.

I. Q. DICKASON,
U. S. MARSHAL FOR ARIZONA.
Office at Woodside. ap3004

J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

WM. A. HANCOCK,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Blank Declaration Statements,
And Legal Blanks of all kinds. Bills collected promptly.
Phoenix, Maricopa Co. Arizona, Jan. 9th, 1873. ap

E. IRVINE,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T.
Office, in the News Depot, on the West side of the Plaza. ap3005

S. C. ROGERS,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace,
CAMP HUACHA.
Will attend to all official business, at his residence, Channing Place, Yavapai county, Arizona. Jan'y 9th.

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Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Liquors, Crochery, Hardware